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Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

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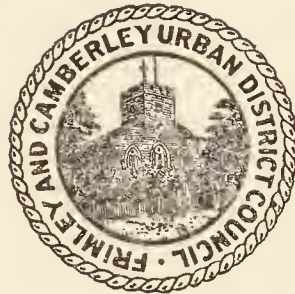
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Frimley and Camberley



Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

FOR

1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I. (died May, 1937)

Mr. A. OLIVER (from June, 1937)

Chairman of the Council (ex-officio):

Mrs. D. M. WORSLEY, J.P.

Mr. J. J. APPLETON

†§Major W. P. CRAIG

Colonel F. P. DUNLOP, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Mrs. M. M. W. MACINNES

*Captain J. C. NEWLAND

§Colonel F. P. NICOLAS

†Mrs. J. TODD

† Retired April, 1937

* Appointed April, 1937

§ Appointed July, 1937

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. MOUNSEY, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

B. J. D. WARREN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

†J. T. S. TEMPLEMAN, A.R.S.I.

*A. J. DESBROW

Clerk:

§M. M. CROWE

† Resigned March, 1937

* Appointed June, 1937

§ Appointed July, 1937

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1937.

This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health in Circular 1650 (England), and Article 17(5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The health of the district has continued to be generally good. There has been no unusual sickness or mortality during the year, the number of notifiable diseases being thirty-six.

The Birth rate shows an increase from last year's figure of 14.44 per 1000 of the population to 15.91.

The Death rate shows an increase from 9.85 per 1000 of the population last year to 10.86 (England and Wales 12.4).

The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows an increase from 17.660 to 18.600.

I desire to accord my great appreciation of the unfailing assistance rendered by all members of the Council Staff and for their willing co-operation in all matters

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector is appended.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,766
Population, Figures at Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,532
Population as estimated by the Registrar General for							
Mid-year, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,600
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,109
Rateable Value (including Government property)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£185,602
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£730
Area is chiefly residential, and occupation is mainly military, in connection with Royal Military and Staff Colleges.							

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Birth Rate

				Total		Male		Female
Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	279	...	154	...	125
		Illegitimate	...	17	...	10	...	7
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...								15.91
England and Wales		...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9
				Total		Male		Female
Still Births		...	...	12	...	7	...	5
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						...	...	38.96
Rate per 1,000 total, England and Wales						...	...	38.71

Death Rate

					Total		Male		Female
Deaths	...	...	...	...	202	...	101	...	101
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...									10.86
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.4
Death from puerperal causes:—									
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—									
Legitimate 19, Illegitimate 1; total						...	...	...	20
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—									
All Infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	...	67.57
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	...	68.10
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	...	58.82
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)									58
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)						...	...	...	27
Deaths from Measles (all ages)						...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...						...	...	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)						...	...	...	0

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

					Total Cases Notified		Cases Admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	26	...	16	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	4	...	0	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Poliomyelitis Anterior	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1

During the year 40 premises have been disinfected, comprising: Scarlet Fever, 12; Diphtheria, 2; Tuberculosis, 11; Cancer, 5; Miscellaneous, 10.

Nine lots of clothing and bedding were subjected to steam disinfection during the year.

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease is carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

Analysis of Total Cases Notified during Year 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	AT AGES—YEARS.												Camberley.	Yorktown.	Frimley.	Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown.	Camberley.	Yorktown.	Frimley.	Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.												
Smallpox ...	—	—	3	1	1	13	5	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	13	—	16		
Scarlet Fever ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	—	2		
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia (all forms)...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Encaphalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Polio Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1		
Totals ...	36	—	3	1	1	13	5	1	5	1	5	8	1	3	23	1	4	1	2	14	21		

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year under review.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements.

Hospitals, etc., available for the District.

The Benefit Nursing Association has a staff of three District Nurses, 16 Resident Nurses; a total of 19 Nurses in the District.

The following figures show the work carried out during the year 1937:—

CAMBERLEY DISTRICT NURSES (TWO)

Visits paid	4,300
Ante-Natal Visits	71
Total ...	4,371

FRIMLEY DISTRICT NURSE

Visits paid	1,745
Ante-Natal Visits	267
Total ...	2,012

RESIDENT NURSES

Midwifery	5
Maternity	13
General	137
Total ...	155

Total number of Nurses supplied to resident cases during the year 1937, covering 551 weeks' nursing.

These figures show an increase in amount of work done in this district by the Benefit Nursing Association.

This work throughout has been of a high standard.

There are 10 Midwives practising in the District.

Professional Nursing in the homes of necessitous patients in cases of notifiable diseases is provided by the Sanitary Authority on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

A Public Assistance Institution at Farnham is available for necessitous persons.

General Hospitals available are: Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, and Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, at both of which local treatment centres are also available for the treatment of Venereal Disease.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres staffed by the Surrey County Council and assisted by a committee of ladies.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are provided by the Surrey County Council. The most conveniently accessible for this district are as follows:—

FARNHAM: Brightwell House, East Street.

Hours of Attendance: 2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesdays—10 a.m.
1st Tuesday—5-30 p.m.

WOKING: Clarence Avenue.

Hours of Attendance: 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays—10 a.m.
2nd Monday—5-30 p.m.

Infectious Disease: Cases of Infectious Disease, where removal is necessary, are admitted by arrangement with the Aldershot Borough Council to the Aldershot Civil Isolation Hospital, and when necessary to the Farnham Joint Isolation Hospital, by arrangement with the Farnham Joint Hospital Board.

Additional accommodation at the Aldershot Civil Isolation Hospital is under construction, and will provide two cubicle wards, each with twelve beds, in addition to the existing accommodation.

The following accommodation and staff are provided at the Frimley and Camberley District Hospital:—

Medical Staff—7.

Visiting Surgical Staff—2.

Resident Medical Staff—Nil.

Other Specialists—1 X-Ray, 1 Ophthalmic, 4 Dental, 2 Massage.

Nursing Staff—1 Matron, 5 Sisters, 10 Probationers.

Domestic Staff—8.

Beds—12 Male, 12 Female, 3 Cots, 7 Private, 6 Maternity.

Bathrooms—1 Male, 2 Female, 6 Staff, 2 Private.

Sanitary Accommodation—1 Male, 2 Female, 3 Staff, 2 Private.

Method of Admission—By recommendation of Practitioners.

Ambulance Facilities:—

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance by agreement with Farnborough Urban District Council.

(b) Non-infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided and maintained by Local Subscriptions.

Laboratory Work: All Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations are carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Watergate House, London, W.C.2.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Antitoxin and Antetanic Serum are supplied on application, free of charge, to all Medical Practitioners in the District.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	1
15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	5	1	—	3	—	—	—
35	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
and upwards								
Totals	5	12	9	1	7	1	1	1

Note: New cases include 7 transfers—5 female and 2 male.

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on December 31st, 1937, suffering from Tuberculosis was 79, as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory ...	21	35	56
Non-Respiratory .	15	8	23

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (as to occupation in connection with the milk trade) or the Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62—removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis) during the year.

Nutrition.

Posters issued by the Central Council for Health Education have been displayed on the Council's notice boards.

Shell-Fish. (Molluscan).

There are no shellfish beds or layings in the district.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shellfish) Act, 1932.

Prevalence of and control over infectious disease.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Scarlet fever continues to be the most widespread of the notifiable infectious diseases, twenty-six cases being notified during the year, all of these being of the prevailing mild type. Two persons were notified as suffering from diphtheria.

A supply of diphtheria antitoxin is kept by the Department for supply to medical practitioners in cases of urgency. Immunisation against diphtheria is available, the method hitherto used being single inoculation with Diphtheria Toxoid Alum precipitated (Mulford), this method is now being discontinued. The Shick and Dick Test in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively have been made use of in a small number of cases.

Enteric Fever. One case of typhoid fever was notified during the year; detailed enquiries were made and precautions taken by the Public Health Department. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital but was subsequently found not to be suffering from the disease.

Puerperal Fever. One woman was notified to be suffering from puerperal fever and arrangements were made with the Surrey County Council for the removal of the case to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London. Extensive enquiries failed to reveal the source of infection. The case proved fatal.

Measles Convalescent Serum, supplied by London Fever Hospital, has been used as prophylactic in certain cases of measles.

The total number of bacteriological specimens examined in 1937 was 59.

Prevention of Blindness.

Action taken under Section 66 Public Health Act, 1925—Nil.

Schools.

The Public Elementary and Secondary Schools are under the control of the Surrey County Council. In each instance they are connected with the public water supply and sewerage system.

The most prevalent diseases amongst children in elementary schools in the district were chicken pox and whooping cough, the number of cases (or suspected cases) being 84 and 64 respectively. These cases are notified by the head teachers on form B.P. in accordance with the regulations of the Surrey Education Committee.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Sanitary Administration.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...						0

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	128
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						192
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925							48
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						81
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...		1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation							84

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—*

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	61
--	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...			Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:		
(a)	By owners	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:—*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	11
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year... ..	16
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	84
(d)		Number of dwelling-houses which again became overcrowded after the local authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is obtained from the Mid-Wessex Water Company, which covers an area of about 272 square miles in parts of Surrey, Hants and Berks, and caters for a population of over 100,000 persons. The supply is derived partly from the Company's deep wells in the chalk at Greywell, near Odiham, and at Itchell, near Crondall, and partly from the railway cuttings in the Bagshot sand formation at Frimley Green.

“GREYWELL.” This station pumps water from two wells 160 feet deep, with headings driven out in all directions at a depth of 130 feet, and one bore hole. This water has a hardness of 20 grains per gallon and is treated by Gloucestershire Lime, slaked firstly to Cream of Lime which, after dilution by soft water to Milk of Lime, is pumped into limewater storage tanks and from there to a series of settling tanks, where precipitation is effected and the water is reduced to 10—12 degrees of hardness (grains per gallon).

A settling tank capacity of 2,000,000 gallons is provided at this station to soften 1,500,000 gallons per day. The water from this station is quite clear when leaving the works, except under certain exceptional atmospheric conditions when it is liable to become slightly cloudy.

The water is pumped daily to Swain's Hill and Heathy Park Reservoirs, six and seven miles away respectively, and flows from there to Black Hill Water Tower near the Maultway, Camberley.

“ITCHELL.” The water from this station is pumped from wells and bore holes similar to those at Greywell. It is treated somewhat differently from the water at Greywell, a Haines' Water Softening Plant being used in which Buxton Lime is added as a thin Cream or Milk of Lime. The reduction of hardness is the same as at Greywell.

Partial precipitation is effected by settling tanks and the remainder by passing the water through a series of filter tanks fitted with metal slabs **covered** with closely meshed cloths. These cloths are cleaned and steamed periodically to ensure long life and efficient filtering so that the amount of cloudy water passing through the filters may be reduced to a minimum.

The capacity here is 1,500,000 gallons per day, but of this amount one-half is liable to be supplied to the Wey Valley Water Company, under the provisions of the Wey Valley, Frimley and Farnham Water Act, 1898, thus leaving the other half for the Mid-Wessex Water Company's limits.

This water is pumped to Heathy Park Reservoir and flows from there to Black Hill Water Tower, mixing on the way with the water from Greywell, to form the High Level water supply of the district.

FRIMLEY GREEN. The water here is obtained from the railway cuttings at Frimley Green, and there is an average of approximately 340,000 gallons pumped daily to Frith Hill Reservoir. Before pumping, the water passes through six settling tanks, four sand filters and three clear water basins. The total hardness is five grains per gallon. This supply, which is supplemented at reduced pressure with water from Itchell and Greywell, forms the Low Level supply of the district.

Special precautions are taken by the Company for ensuring the purity of their supplies, all water being constantly subjected to chlorination before leaving the pumping stations, and samples are also submitted at frequent intervals to bacteriological and chemical examination by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

During the year the following were connected with the Company's mains:—

Houses (Building)	...	...	...	89
Houses (Domestic)	...	...	...	15
Gardens ...	...	...	...	22
Kennels ...	...	...	...	1
Stables ...	...	...	...	1
Workshops	...	...	...	2
Power sub-station	...	...	...	1
Hall ...	...	...	...	1
Church ...	...	...	...	1
Mushroom Bed	...	...	...	1
Roadmaking ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...				136

Statement of Rainfall for the Year 1937.

(Registered at the Mid-Wessex Water Works, Frimley Green)

MONTHLY TOTALS

January	...	...	...	4.83	inches
February	...	...	...	3.82	,,
March	...	...	...	3.43	,,
April	...	...	...	1.27	,,
May	...	...	...	1.95	,,
June	...	...	...	1.61	,,
July	...	...	...	0.43	,,
August	...	...	...	1.52	,,
September	...	...	...	2.08	,,
October	...	...	...	1.33	,,
November	...	...	...	1.52	,,
December	...	...	...	3.37	,,
Total ...				27.16	,,

I have to express my thanks to the Secretary of the Mid-Wessex Water Company for the above information.

Fourteen samples of water, viz., seven for bacteriological examination and seven for chemical analysis, were taken during the year, as follows:—

Source			Bacteriological Examination		Chemical Analysis
Public Supply	...	...	4	...	4
Wells	...	...	2	...	2
Swimming Pool	...	...	1	...	1

The reports in respect of the public supply samples showed the water to be of good quality and quite satisfactory for drinking purposes.

As a result of the well water analyses, one premises were connected to the public supply and in the second instance the owner was required to cleanse the well.

The report on the swimming pool water showed the water to be safe for bathing purposes.

Swimming Pools.

There is one privately owned swimming pool in the district. This pool is of modern construction and equipment. The water is treated by continuous filtration and controlled chlorination. Samples of water submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination were found to be safe for bathing purposes.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The district is provided with a sewerage scheme designed in 1904 to deal with the sewage from a population of 15,000 on a basis of 20 gallons per head per 24 hours. Since the scheme was carried out in 1906 there have been several extensions, chiefly in the South Ward. Practically the whole of the district is now provided with a water carriage system.

The Sewage Disposal Works were designed originally to meet the full requirements of the Local Government Board for a population of 15,000 and were capable of dealing with a volume of sewage and storm water equal to twice the dry weather flow, i.e., 600,000 gallons per 24 hours, sufficient land being available on which to discharge the effluent.

The Works were provided with three septic tanks, one storm water tank, two humus tanks (capacity 100,000 gallons), six filter beds of 75 ft. diameter and four filter beds of 86 ft. 6 in. diameter.

Important extensions, commenced in 1935, were completed during the year, with the exception of the installation of one new engine. Two storm water tanks (total capacity 160,875 gallons) and two filters of 99 ft. diameter have been provided. The Works are now capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 21,000, on a basis of 30.8 gallons per head per day, in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, viz., three times the dry weather flow to be given full treatment and a further three times the dry weather flow to be given tank treatment only before discharge.

No further alterations have been made during the year.

The total area of the farm is 39 acres.

New Sewers.

During the year 1937 the following new sewers were constructed:—

Soil Sewers		Approx. length in feet	Diameter of Pipes
(1)	Plantation Row ...	80	6"
(2)	Diamond Hill Estate ...	1670	6"
(3)	Queen Mary Avenue...	960	6"
(4)	College Ride ...	500	9"
(5)	Frimley Green Road ...	100	9"
(6)	Rorkes Drift ...	950	6"
Total ...		4260	

Surface Water Sewers

(7)	Across private land off College Ride	550	15"
(8)	Diamond Hill Estate ...	930	6"
(9)	Queen Mary Avenue... ..	890	9"
(10)	Vale and Doman Roads ...	1420	18" 21" & 24"
(11)	Mytchett Road	450	6"
(12)	Coleford Bridge and Hamesmoor Roads	2550	21" & 24"
(13)	Frimley Road	1340	12"
(14)	Rorkes Drift	950	9"
(15)	Victoria Avenue	470	9"
(16)	Church Hill	400	6"
(17)	Grove Cross Road	150	15"
Total ...		10100	

No 1 is a diversion of an existing sewer.

Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 9 were constructed privately.

Nos. 4, 6 and 14 were constructed by the Council under the Private Street Works Act.

No. 5 is an extension of an existing sewer, carried out by the Council.

Nos. 7, 10, 12, 13 and 15 are new sewers, carried out by the Council.

Nos. 11, 16 and 17 were the piping in by the Council of existing ditches.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
CAMBERLEY,
June, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the work of the Department for the year ended December 31st, 1937. This is the second Annual Report it has been my privilege to submit.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. T. S. Templeman, resigned in March, 1937, to take up an appointment with another authority. Mr. A. J. Desbrow was appointed as Assistant to the Sanitary Inspector in June, 1937. He was successful in passing the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board in December, 1937.

Tables 1 and 2 give summaries in detail of the various inspections made, nuisances abated and sanitary improvements effected.

Notices Served. One hundred and seventy one Preliminary Notices or Intimations were served during the year 1937. It was found necessary to serve four Statutory Notices.

Places of Public Entertainment In accordance with Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, Public Halls and Cinemas in the town have been periodically inspected and found to be generally in a satisfactory condition.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

TABLE I.

Classified statement of number of inspections made:—

Inspections re housing defects	...	...	...	1491
Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	48
Inspections under Housing Acts re Overcrowding	...	...	...	276
Inspections re complaints and infectious disease	...	...	...	224
Slaughter-houses and other food premises...	...	...	...	311
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses	...	...	...	18
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	59
Cowsheds	...	...	...	21
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	25
Stable Yards	...	...	...	39
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	75
Inspections under Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	88
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	49
Places of Amusement...	...	...	...	3
Petroleum inspections	...	...	...	90
Scavenging inspections	...	...	...	134
Rats and Mice destruction	...	...	...	44
Interviews and miscellaneous inspections	...	...	...	472

Defective conditions remedied.

TABLE II.

Drainage

Drains inspected on complaint	...	...	...	...	63
„ water-test applied	...	...	...	...	254
„ smoke-test applied	...	...	...	...	58
„ cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	64
„ relaid	...	...	...	...	90
„ reconstructed	...	...	...	...	37
„ ventilated	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ —new provided	...	...	...	...	41
Ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ —new provided	...	...	...	...	17
Fresh Air Inlets repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	24
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	5

Water Closets

Pans and traps provided	...	...	...	...	61
Waste water preventers repaired	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ —new provided	...	...	...	...	24
Apartments repaired	...	...	...	...	28
„ lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	18
New constructed	...	...	...	...	10

Sinks and Baths

Repaired or newly fixed	...	...	...	...	43
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ newly fixed	...	...	...	...	51
„ „ trapped	...	...	...	...	53

Cesspools

Abolished	...	...	...	...	1
New constructed	...	...	...	...	2

Urinals

Repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Water Supply

Wells closed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Taps off Main provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Dustbins

New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Yards

Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Newly paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Dampness

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Damp-proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
External walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floor spaces ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dangerous structures repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

General

Food larders ventilated or new provision made	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Windows repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stairs repaired or handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Smoky chimneys remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing coppers repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceiling—plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
„ „ „ stripped and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ bedding cleansed or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Stables

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors and yards properly paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Infected Rooms and Articles

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lots of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Workshops and Bakehouses

Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances abated	1

Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops

Walls and ceilings cleansed	4
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Miscellaneous

Dairies cleansed	10
Cowsheds cleansed	14
Food premises cleansed	7
Ice-cream premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE 3.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	49	4	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	49	4	—

TABLE 4.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation ..				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommo- dation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences	1	1	1	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	12	12	1	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts

Outworkers.

The number of persons registered as out-workers is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Making, altering or finishing of wearing apparel
and work incidental thereto | 10 |
| (b) Cabinet making and upholstery work | 2 |

In addition to the above, seven persons are employed by contractors in this district but carry out the work in other districts; in these instances the relevant information is forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned.

Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made in practically the whole of the District.

This service is under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. The staff comprises nine collectors operating three S.D. Freighters each having a capacity of ten cubic yards. One new Freighter was put into commission during November, 1937. These vehicles have been running satisfactorily during the year.

There are two tips, one in the South Ward and the other at the Sewage Disposal Works, where the disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping. The land available at the Sewage Disposal Works is now very limited and the necessity will arise for the purchase of additional land in the near future.

The Council have not provided for the cleansing of cesspools, pail closets or privies within their district.

Trade refuse is removed from premises by arrangement with the tradesmen requiring this service. There are twenty-two contracts in operation for which a charge is made.

Closet Accommodation.

The district is principally on the water carriage system. There are about seventy large houses which deal with the sewage on their own grounds, and about thirty other isolated cottages where facilities for connecting to the sewer are not yet available. Two conversions were made during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

With the exception of one or two sites which are occasionally used as fairgrounds for limited periods only, there is now only one camp in the district.

Offensive Trades.

There is only one offensive trade that comes within the provisions of the Council's Byelaws. These premises have been conducted satisfactorily and are registered as a Fat Boiling Factory.

Smoke Abatement.

It was not found necessary to take proceedings under the Smoke Abatement Act, there being few premises in the district where manufacturing processes give rise to nuisance from smoke. No local readings of atmospheric impurity from smoke were taken during the year.

Milk Supply.

Eighty inspections of dairies and cowsheds were made during the year.

Particulars of the persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc., are shown hereunder:—

Cow-keepers and Dairymen	14
Cow-keepers (included above) who sell milk wholesale	9
Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk (including 4 Cow-keepers)	17
Retail Purveyors of Milk from premises outside the district	16
Approximate number of Cows	200

The Cow-keepers in the district produce only a small proportion of the milk retailed.

Three cases of tuberculosis were dealt with by the Surrey County Council under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the year.

The standard laid down for “Accredited” Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, provides that the milk shall satisfy a methylene blue reduction test and shall contain no coliform bacilli in 1/100th of a millilitre. This standard has been adopted for ungraded milk in this district, and, while not legally enforceable, can be regarded as a reasonable interpretation of “clean milk.”

Twelve samples were taken during the year; in the event of the report being unsatisfactory, the necessary steps are taken to improve the supply. The results of these analyses are shown in the table appended. No samples were examined for tubercle bacilli during the year.

Test	No. of samples submitted to test.	Result of Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
Methylene blue reduction test ...	5	0	5
Bacterial count ..	2	1	1
Coliform test	7	1	6
Phosphatase test (Pasteurised milk) ...	5	5	0

The following table shows the number of licences granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Dealers' Licences:—

Bottling Licences:

(a) Tuberculin Tested	3
(b) Accredited	1

Retailing Licences:

(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Accredited	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Licences: Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	3
Total fees received for above Licences	...	...	...	...	£9/13/0

Two licences for the production of “Accredited” Milk have been granted by the Surrey County Council to producers in this district.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

The following return received from the County Council shows that 110 samples were taken in this area under the provisions of the above Act by the County Inspector during 1937:—

	Analysed		Total.	Adulterated or deteriorated.			Prosecutions.	Con-victions.
	Formal	Informal		Formal.	Informal.	Total.		
Milk ...	85	5	90	18	0	18	1	1
Butter ...	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese ...	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lard ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits ...	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Almonds	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	105	5	110	18	0	18	1	1

Slaughterhouses and Food Premises.

During the year 248 inspections were made of slaughter-houses, butchers' shops and other food premises.

The undermentioned diseased and unsound meat were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year:—

<i>Pigs' Carcasses, etc.</i>	<i>Reasons for Condemnation.</i>
1 Carcase	Erysipelas
69 lb. Pork	Tuberculosis
3 Heads	Tuberculosis
6 Livers	Cirrhosis
7 Plucks	Tuberculosis
24 sets Lungs	Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy
1 Mesentery	Tuberculosis
<i>Sheep's Carcasses, etc.</i>	
2 sets of Lungs	Strongyli
5 Livers	Distomatosis
<i>Bovine Carcasses, etc.</i>	
54 lb. Beef	Tuberculosis
46 lb. Beef	Bruised

There are two registered and three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, the majority of meat being obtained from London and the adjoining districts. Whilst contraventions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, have been observed from time to time, the offences have been promptly attended to by the persons concerned when the matter has been brought to their notice.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The slaughtering of animals with mechanically operated instruments is carried out in all slaughter-houses in the district. No instance of infringement has been found on inspection at the time of slaughtering.

Applicants for licences to act as slaughtermen are required to produce a certificate from their own medical practitioner before a licence is granted. Six applications for renewal of licences and one new application were granted during the year.

Shops Act, 1934.

Particulars relating to 264 shops have now been recorded in connection with Act. Data with regard to 65 of these premises were recorded during the year 1937.

At one shop mechanical means of ventilation was provided and in two premises suitable means of heating was installed. The total number of visits made to shop premises during the year was 88.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

An application by the Council made to the Surrey County Council for the transfer of powers under the above Act was approved during the year.

In November last, the Council purchased two specially trained dogs and ferrets for this work and appointed an employee on the staff of the Department to act as part-time rat-catcher under the general direction and supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

No special programme was arranged for "National Rat Week" in the district during the year. Suitable rat bait was issued free of charge to applicants residing in the district, and advice has been given to householders respecting methods to adopt to prevent the harbouring of rats on their premises.

Verminous Houses.

Three Council houses and three privately owned houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year. Disinfestation was carried out by direct labour under the direction and supervision of the Sanitary Inspector in each instance, in the case of private houses the work being performed on behalf of the persons responsible and at their expense.

The normal method of disinfection employed consists of fumigating the room, removing all woodwork such as architraves, skirting boards, picture rails etc., stripping the wallpaper and spraying the premises with a non-toxic liquid insecticide and treatment of the woodwork before replacement; this method does not involve the evacuation of the occupants in normal circumstances.

In cases where intensive infestation has been found, the rooms have been sprayed after a period of three weeks. This method has been found to give very satisfactory results.

Clothing and bedding have been treated in a Steam Disinfector, when necessary.

The premises are subjected to periodical inspection in order to detect subsequent infestation, and to advise the tenants on the measures necessary to avoid further contamination.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

The total number of applications received during the year for permission to keep petroleum amounted to 37, 33 of these being for renewal of existing licences, two for transfer of licences and two original applications. These applications were for bulk storage of petroleum spirit in underground tanks in quantities varying from 250 gallons to 5,000 gallons; two applications were received for permission to store cellulose mixtures.

The particulars of storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium are shown in the table appended.

In accordance with Home Office Circular No. 588,992/23, a provision was inserted in the conditions governing the licences requiring that the necessary steps be taken to ensure the safety of tanks after their use for the storage of petroleum spirit has been discontinued. Licences issued for storage of petroleum spirit (includ-

ing petroleum mixtures)	...	...	...	...	37
Licences issued for storage of carbide of calcium	...	...	...	...	3
Total fees received for the above licences	...	...	...	...	£25/15/0
Quantity licensed to be kept—petroleum	...	...	...	...	45,325 galls.
—carbide	...	...	...	...	1,260 lb.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. D. WARREN.

